

THE EVENING STAR. WASHINGTON. MONDAY, July 25, 1898. CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

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England's Great Service.

The good feeling existing in this country toward England will be materially increased by the revelation made in the July number of the London National Review respecting England's action at the outset of our war with Spain in preventing a European coalition against the United States. The story has for some time been current in the form of gossip, but the London National Review sets the point of fact upon it. He gives it, as he claims, upon authority.

The story is that Europe conceived the intention of making a European coalition of Cuba. She was, in effect, to take Spain's side and order the United States to keep hands off. France made the move, and was seconded by Austria. Germany when approached approved, but pointed out the necessity of England's co-operation. When England was approached, the proposition was promptly declined. Mr. Balfour, at the head of the foreign office in the absence of Lord Salisbury, refused absolutely to countenance it, and Sir Julian Pauncefote at this capital was advised accordingly. That killed the proposition. Without England's aid it could not succeed, and England's refusal of aid was in substance a warning to Europe that a combination against the United States would result in bringing her into the field as the active friend of the United States.

That was a service of the highest importance, as any one may see who reflects upon what would have been the position of the United States had Europe, even with England as a passive observer, combined to lay down the law to this government with respect to Cuba. Such a challenge could not have been ignored, and yet the taking it up would have been to invite war with a combination possessing six times our strength on the sea, and standing armies of thousands to our hundreds. England objected, and the scheme came to naught.

Blood is thicker than water.

England subscribes to the sentiment and acts upon it. The United States also subscribes to it. Of this England need be in no sort of doubt. It would seem to be impossible for England to be friendly to characterize the future course of the two countries toward each other, or anything but good to the world to flow from their closer union and co-operation.

Spain Must Pay.

The latest advice from Madrid gives the grounds upon which the advocates of peace rest their argument. They hold that the United States has now reached the parting of the ways. War was undertaken to put an end to Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. War for conquest was expressly disclaimed. The taking and holding of Spanish territory elsewhere by the United States is therefore absolutely forbidden by the terms of the war declaration. "Come now," say the men in Madrid, "let us take the United States at its own word. Let us surrender Cuba—and in doing so force annexation instead of independent government for the island—and then demand that the American flag come down wherever else it may have been raised over Spanish soil."

The United States cannot be overreached in that fashion—Spain having elected to dance must pay the fiddler. She has no money. Her credit is gone—corruption for years, has run riot in her affairs. Neither her word nor her bond is good in any market. How, then, shall the United States make itself secure in the matter of war expenditures except by taking and holding Spanish territory? The bill will be a big one when rendered.

In the case of Porto Rico still another consideration comes into play. The same reasons which call for Spain's expulsion from Cuba call for her expulsion from Porto Rico. She is an undesirable neighbor, and at the close of this war her feelings toward the United States will be bitter and malignant. To leave her with a strong base on this side of the Atlantic would simply be to invite conspiracy against peace in Cuba. The sweep of the Atlantic is not too much space to put between the two powers, to hold the one in check and insure the other against petty annoyances.

If when peace was demanded for Cuba, Spain had consented and retired, matters could then have been adjusted on a basis dealing alone with Cuban conditions. The battle of Manila would not have been fought, nor would the invasion of Porto Rico have been ordered. But Spain's "pride" and "honor" and other mysterious and mythical appendages forbade, and war was forced on the United States. Now Spain must pay, and her colonies are the only things of value she has left.

A Spanish Compliment.

A Madrid special notes that the reports of dissensions between the Americans and the Cubans are hailed with delight in Spain, the common belief being that the friction would lead to the ultimate annexation of the island by the United States, which will be just punishment to the "traitors" who led the numerous Spanish interests in Cuba. This is indeed a high compliment from Spaniards. Aside from any consideration of the future of Cuba, which is going to adjust itself to circumstances as they develop, it is gratifying to observe that Spaniards realize the capacity of Americans for good government. Herein the subjects of the boy-king are more than equals to those they have shown themselves capable of being for many months of the recent past.

There is no harm in giving the Spanish prisoners the freedom of Annapolis. For a party of men who have been used to bull fights and cachuchas, life in the dignified Maryland capital is not likely to overflow with exuberance under any conditions.

Divided Spanish Opinion.

Senor De Lome and the pro-Spanish Americans differ as to the importance of General Garcia's action at Santiago. The ex-Ambassador sees in it a source of advantage to Spain. The pro-Spanish Americans see in it a source of advantage to the United States. Differences between the brethren are so rare that this one is entitled to notice.

Senor De Lome thinks that the split between the insurgents and the Americans opens the way for peace between Spain and the United States. He probably thinks that the United States will be sobered up by a fear of having the insurgents for enemies as Spain has had them, and that the fear will operate to shape the future in some way to Spain's advantage. This is to compliment the insurgents—to invest them with an importance which Spain herself has not been able to command. They have made Cuba too hot for Spain, and now it is assumed that they will be able to make the island so unpleasant for the United States that the policy of this country in

the premises will have to be changed, and that Spain will benefit.

The pro-Spanish Americans consider the insurgents of no importance whatever. They hold on tenaciously to the views they expressed when Senor De Lome was in office here. They are very glad to hear that the insurgents have cleared out in a huff from Santiago, and hope they may not return. They see in that action an excuse for ignoring in future the whole insurgent movement, and they advocate annexation of American territory outright and for all time. These men, it is true, were content with Spanish rule in Cuba, and opposed American intervention, but now that intervention has taken place they want it carried so far that both the insurgents and Spain will lose. The insurgents are thus to be "punished" by the United States for Spain's sake. What Spain could not do the United States is urged to do.

Both Senor De Lome and the pro-Spanish Americans will be disappointed. There will be no permanent split between the United States and the insurgents. The insurgents will not become the enemies of the people who are sincerely their friends. Neither will the people of the United States deal the insurgents a foul and dishonorable blow by taking by force or chicanery from them the home they have been trying to make free. Spanish duplicity is not to be transplanted and made to become a workable American policy. American annexation of Cuba will come about only with the consent and in response to the desire of the Cubans themselves.

Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Canal.

In the years of anticipation concerning the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific there has occasionally been uneasiness in American minds lest if this canal were actually built under American auspices the lack of an outpost in proper relation to its Atlantic mouth would provide an embarrassment in its completion. Stretching around the proposed terminus of the canal on the eastern side is a range of islands of varying sizes, affording convenient resting points for the navies of various powers. England, with Jamaica and scores of more easterly holdings, thus has a decidedly valuable base of operations. France has half a dozen smaller testing places sufficiently close to be of service in any demonstrations that might be deemed wise or necessary for international or commercial purposes. Spain's own insular possessions have never been seriously regarded, because of the weakness of her navy and the general decadence of her power. Germany has unquestionably been looking anxiously about for an opportunity to find a foot-hold in this chain of islands, but without success. Holland has several holdings in the region. Now comes the United States with a bid for Porto Rico, based upon the American success in this war with Spain, and justified by the existing and prospective commercial developments of the isthmian situation. It is well, therefore, to bear in mind the value of Porto Rico in its relation to the projected canal. It does not lie as advantageously in this connection as does Jamaica, yet it is in the line of that from Europe and commands the situation well enough from the American standpoint. With our southern coast and perhaps at some time Cuba as the main base and Porto Rico an outpost the entrance to the canal will be well guarded. These considerations are now to be taken into account, for it is plain that the time for the construction of the canal as an American enterprise is at hand. In the long, tedious and costly wait necessitated by engineering difficulties and governmental hesitation. Some means of quicker naval communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific bases than the long and often dangerous voyage around Cape Horn is essential. The trip of the Oregon settled that question. Three projects stand close together. Hawaiian annexation, isthmian canal construction and the securing of Porto Rico. The last-named item of the new progress will bear the same relation to the canal on the east as will Hawaii on the west, and thus all three, resulting from the war with Spain, will place the United States in a stronger position than it has ever before enjoyed with regard to the rest of the world.

Who is to Blame?

A small boy stepped out upon a balcony of a Philadelphia house the other day, and, noticing a wire hanging over the railing, took hold of it. In another moment he was dead, electrocuted. That wire had fallen from a line of what the telephone and telegraph companies boastfully call harmless conductors, but in falling it had crossed a line of high pressure conductors, doubtless from an electric lighting plant, or perhaps one of the numerous overhead trolley lines which infest Philadelphia. At all events, the insignificant little wire, which, if held in its right place, would never do any one harm, became an agency for death. Whose is the responsibility? Does it belong to the owner of the normally harmless wire, or to the owner of the highly charged wire with which it came in contact? Does it rest upon the city, which permits the wires to remain above ground? Somebody should be held accountable for the death of that boy, who is only one of the great many victims of the art-conduit campaign, so vigorously conducted by the electrical companies in every city. City councils, legislatures and houses of Congress all share in the burden of liability. If the citizens were to demand an accounting some strength might be given to the effort to secure the burial of the wires rather than the burial of the people.

Some of Aguinaldo's official decorations are so eccentric that they would attract notice even at a ceremonial occasion at a European court.

Sagasta's determination to push the war is a horrible example of the desperation with which a man will sometimes hang onto the remnants of a political pull. Agriculturalists in the southern states will offer no complaint because the Vesuvius has so effectively discouraged any Spanish demand for gun-cotton. New York city is frank in acknowledging that a man of Theodore Roosevelt's fighting qualities is very handy for a republic to have around.

The American "Rush."

In the discussion of the proposition to give all passengers on street cars seats, precipitated locally by the disaster on the Capital Railway line and elsewhere by the introduction of "no seat no fare" ordinances, much is said by the opponents of the plan about the uselessness of undertaking it on the score that the American temperance is not adjusted itself to such a restriction. This is a false position, and it is to be suspected that it is fostered by the corporations, which are strongly urged by their greed to maintain a minimum of service in accommodating a maximum of patronage. When it is pointed out that the "no seat no fare" rule is enforced in Paris and other cities of Europe it is answered that, while this may be all very well abroad, it would never do here, where the populace is given to rioting, is content with crowding and is not disposed to wait for conveniences at the sacrifice of a few precious minutes. In other words, it is argued that the nervous, restless Americans must be humored in their bad habit of piling pell-mell over each other in their supposedly sagacious appreciation of the value of time. Nothing must be done to check the alleged feverishness in the nation's temperance. This position is untenable. The scenes enacted on some of the

street railway cars of the greater cities of this country disgrace American civilization. The selfishness, often brutality, displayed in the eagerness of would-be passengers to secure seats cannot be gratifying to domestic students of national manners, however pleasing it may be to foreign observers. Were it an absolute necessity it might in some measure be excused. The assumption that it is needful is false. It is merely an acceptance of what the citizens believe to be an inevitable condition of modern times. It is a surrender to what some regard as a superior power. Yet it can be met and cured if the citizens will but apply the remedy at their hands. In every community the weapon is ready for use. The ballot, reaching the city's common council and the state's legislature, will work wonders if honestly and conscientiously used. Good municipal government is at the bottom of the case. When that is secured the bad street railway conditions, that are steadily growing worse in many communities, will be curable. The chief reliance of New Yorkers for a relief from their incessantly watched street transportation lies in the subway scheme, which is pronounced entirely feasible, yet is side-tracked because of the potent influence in politics of this or that corporation. Until the municipality frees itself from these conditions it will suffer. Meanwhile the blame for overcrowding due to inadequate transportation facilities is laid at the doors of a tradition, assiduously fostered by the corporations and other influences, that the American temperance will not endure the check of a decent transit system and that it would savor of national heresy to ask the people to pause in their mad rush to accommodate themselves to a street car system sufficiently broadened to accommodate the people's reasonable demands.

By asserting that it has nothing to explain in connection with its ships at Manila, the German government places itself in an attitude somewhat resembling that of a man who forgets the answer to his own conundrum.

The Emperor William is still referred to as "Younger." But he is approaching the end of life when a man ought to realize that there is no use in worrying over what he cannot help.

General Shafter and General Garcia might collaborate on a schedule of military etiquette, if other business were not so pressing.

Lieutenant Hobson expects to secure even more substantial results as a ship raiser than he did as a ship sinker.

SHOOTING STARS.

The Difficulty.

"Of course," said Mr. Cortis, "a politician is the servant of his country."

"Yes," replied his wife, "and that's where he's got us. He doesn't go knocking around from one concern to another, so's you can stand 'im up an' make 'im give a recommendation from his last employer."

From Spain's Navy.

"In what grade disrepute we are such shame no nation weathers. We're smothered by the Yankee tar And full of eagles' feathers!"

A Disheartening Contrast.

"Who is that Spaniard?" "He's Don Jose Braggadocio, the famous matador."

"I suppose his look of gloom is caused by his country's impending fate."

"No. Somebody who desired to humble his pride has taken him through a Chicago slaughter house to show him how we kill bulls in this country."

Shortness.

"In spite of the proverb," remarked the man who never stops philosophizing, "you can usually judge a person pretty closely by his clothes."

Useful.

"Doesn't your husband's roving disposition worry you?" "I figured the woman who takes great interest in the neighbors."

An Extensive Outlook.

Oh, dis' worl' is full o' people. An' dar's lots o' different kinds; Some mea mus' do de bossin'. While de youths works an' minds. It's mighty hard to train 'em so's dey'll be de good shoon. You's gutter take a little bunch an' drill 'em till dey's dey.

An' git 'em whine dey unnerstan' de musie an' its' chime. An' dar isn' anybody dat's a-marchin' out o' time. An' dem as knows de lesson Is obliged to take dah turn, An' teach de youth people Dat is comin' y'ong to learn. An' it's dese United States dat's got de projick under way O' straightenin' out de human race until we finds some day Dar isn' any jarrin' wif de musie an' de rhyme. Dar isn' anybody dat's a-marchin' out o' time.

England Wants Watson to Come.

Harold Frederic in Philadelphia Press. There is no feeling whatever in England against Watson's coming over and doing what he likes. If he succeeds in making his home, first of all, take Cuba and pledge America to hold it forever. This Cuba will later become a very familiar word in the world's ears. I mentioned last winter England's suspicions that the French were intriguing with Spain to secure it and ever since that British squadron has been patrolling those waters to prevent any sudden French naval descent on it. If Watson does come over, there will undoubtedly be a hue and cry raised in the monarchist and white papers of Paris for French intervention. It is scarcely credible that either Faure or Brisson will be moved by this clamor, which the "Figaro" has already started. If, however, they did essay action, England would come into the thing at once.

We Should Build Speedy Ships.

From the Baltimore American. The naval operations in the West Indies have shown as clearly as the light that the capital defect of battle-ships is their lack of speed. In the great battle fought by Commodore Schley had the Brooklyn, his flagship, been absent, one of the enemy's vessels would certainly have escaped, and perhaps more. Speed works both ways. It helps to overhaul an enemy and it enables a ship to get away from an enemy which is too powerful.

A Wretched and Senseless Custom.

From the New York Tribune. The Prince of Wales is quoted in opposition to the wretched custom of cutting off the heads of the executed. It is a senseless making the custom unfashionable he will add another good one to his claims upon public gratitude.

It Will Be Useful.

From the Syracuse Standard. The foreign trade of Porto Rico amounted to \$30,000,000 last year. We can use this in our business.

Lansburgh & Bro. Special In Wash Goods To Close.

50 pieces of 25c. quality India Linen, in navy blue, cream and ecru, 36 inches wide, for... 10c. yd.

25c. Colored Organdy, 40 inches wide, in light blue, navy blue, black, red, canary, Nile and lavender, for... 18c. yd.

One lot of Figured White Pique, regular 37c. grade, for... 25c. yd.

One lot of extra fine quality Corded Pique, in narrow, medium and wide cord. Special price, 25c. yd.

4 pieces Black Swiss, with white dot, 37c. quality, for... 25c. yd.

50c. White Pique, in the most popular size cord, 30 inches wide, for... 37 1/2c. yd.

10 pieces Colored Polka Dot and Embroidered Silk Mull, 48 inches wide, reduced from \$1.50 to 75c. yd.

Lansburgh & Bro., 420, 422, 424, 426 7th St.

Gas Ranges, with 4 burners—boiler and oven—complete for \$11.

'Quick-Meal' Gas Stoves. The finest made. Newest, best patterns. With two "Giant" burners, complete... \$5.

J. Barker, 7th & W. Sts. W.

Handy Coolers For the Sick Room

Coolers that keep food and water at the patient's bedside, keep food and medicine cool and handy. Save the nurse many a trip up and down stairs during the day and night. Good coolers cost little here.

W. S. THOMPSON, PHARMACEUT, 703 15TH ST.

Dainty "Mantello" Photos, only \$2 doz.

MEZZO CARBON, \$2.50 doz. and "MEZZO" 20 MANTELLO'S, \$3.50 doz. and "MEZZO" prices are in force here. And we're busy all day long in consequence. Take advantage of this reduction and let us make some photos while prices are so low.

W. H. Stalee, 1107 F St.

ONE DOLLAR —buys a pair of Eye Glasses or Spectacles fitted with our finest lenses. Eyes examined free.

McAllister & Feast.

Opticians, 1311 F St.

Army & Navy Uniforms Imported Kahrkee, The Genuine Stuff, Blouse and Trousers To order, \$18.00.

This price includes collar device and shoulder ornaments. There is nothing cheap about this suit but the price. Other military tailors get \$30 for same goods.

Morton C. Stout & Co. Tailors, 12th & F Sts. N. W.

Steel-frame Dress Suit Cases, Dress Suit Cases, Sole Leather Dress Suit Cases, Dress Suit Cases.

—In the beautiful new color—applied lock and hinge—steel sole-leather corners—modern lined and 2 straps—only \$3. —steel frame sewed in—regent brass lock and lock bolts—full lined in cloth or tan—color—only \$5. —Trunks called for and repaired.

KNEESSI 425 7th St.

Don't Ruin Good Preserves

TO-KALON WINE CO., 614 14TH ST.

Gill's Preserved Ginger

In the finest town. We buy the real Chinese Ginger in group by the barrel. Each day we prepare and pack in metal boxes enough for the day's business—result, a vast difference from the ordinary canned ginger.

Handsome Metal 4-LB. BOXES, 25 CENTS.

Gill's, 921 F St. and 1223 Pa. Ave.

Woodward Lothrop, 10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Store closes at 5 o'clock—Saturday at 1.

Mid-Summer Merchandising.

In addition to special sales from day to day, we shall continue to offer complete assortments of summer helps and necessities in all departments at

Attractive Prices.

The offerings for tomorrow are more than ordinarily attractive, and they are just such things as one needs day after day.

Special Sale of Summer Hosiery.

We announce another special purchase of Hosiery, which includes a lot of fine Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, especially adaptable for women with tender feet. They are most excellent values and are offered at prices below the usual.

100 dozen Women's and Children's Fast Black Cotton Hose, extra good quality and soft and elastic. 12c. a pair.

100 dozen Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose, with double soles and high spliced heels. 20c. value. 3 pairs for 50c.

100 dozen Women's Tan Cotton Hose, dropstitch, double heels and toes. 12c. a pair. Usually 20c.

50 dozen Women's 50-gauge Fine Fast Black Cotton Hose, double soles, high spliced heels. 25c. a pair. Regularly 35c.

50 dozen Women's Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, double soles and high spliced heels. 35c.; 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Dainty White Silk Waists.

White was never so fashionable and it is not confined to any age this season. Dainty White Waists, Separate Skirts and Entire Costumes are greatly in evidence, and are shown in many novel and exquisite effects. Attention is called to some elegant White Silk Waists, for street and house wear, and which are especially adaptable for evening wear at the seashore.

White and Cream China Silk Waists, fine quality, made in the latest style, with black tucking—perfect-fitting garments. Each... \$3.68

White and Cream India Silk Waists, very soft and fine, with tucking—correct in every detail. Special value. Each... \$3.50

Also a very choice assortment of White Lawn and Pique Waists, showing a large variety of styles—all new, fresh and beautiful goods.

The "Sorosis" Shoe

The new shoe for women—meets a long-felt want. It combines the height of style, the extreme of fashion, the acme of common sense and comfort—with a moderate cost. All summer styles of "Sorosis" are now in stock—all shapes and sizes, in black and newest shades of tan.

\$3.50 is the price for all styles.

Just received the following shapes, which are especially adaptable for dress and general outing wear:

Vici Kid Leased Boots, patent leather vamp, concave heel—very neat and stylish. \$3.50 a pair.

Vici Kid Button Boots, extension sole, bull-dog toe, tip of same—very handsome and durable. \$3.50 a pair.

Note—Shoe Department is now located on third floor, adjoining Women's Ready-to-wear Outer Garments, thus affording improved ventilation, light and conveniences generally.

Utility Boxes.

We are showing a large assortment of these boxes, which are up-holed in neat and dainty designs of fine cretonnes and finished with fancy brass hinges and handles. They are especially desirable for shirt waist boxes, shoe boxes, shirt boxes and are very handy for window or piazza seats. They come in 4 sizes, as follows:

24 inches long, 13 inches high... \$2.25
27 inches long, 16 inches high... \$2.50
29 inches long, 17 inches high... \$2.75
32 inches long, 19 inches high... \$3.00

Bath-Room Comforts and Needs.

Hot weather helps for the bath room. Requisites and luxuries that add much to the comfort of a bath:

Adjustable Bath Tub Seats, each... 75c.
Adjustable Bath Tub Soap Racks, each... 25c.
Adjustable Bath Tub Soap Racks, each... 25c.
Nickle Towel Bars, each... 40c.

Fifth floor.
Violet Ammonia, bot... 10c.
Flora Ammonia, bot... 10c.
Sponges, each... 10c. to 75c.
Wash Bags, each... 10c. to 75c.
W. & L. Palm Oil Soap, (cable... 10c. doz.)
Turkish Bath Soap, cake... 4c. (40c. doz.)
Cottonseed Oil Soap, cake... 5c.
Olive Oil Castile Soap, bar... 10c.
W. & L. Florida Water... 3-oz. bot... 10c.
Imported Florida Water... 3-oz. bot... 10c.
Woodward Violet Talcum Powder, pig... 15c.
Bath Brushes, each... 20c. to 60c.

Cedar Washing Machines.

Attention is called to the new Washing Machines manufactured by the Richmond Cedar Works. These machines are strongly and well made from Virginia red cedar, are simple in construction and do the work easily and thoroughly. Two styles. \$3.50 and \$4.25 each.

Woodward & Lothrop.

Bon Marche, 314 to 318 7th.

Echoes From Our Bargain Tables.

Good housewives love to chat about bargains. Here are some to talk about. No special days are allotted to "bargain giving," as from the hour we open until we close constitutes a Bon Marche bargain day. We draw special attention to our Shirt Waist offerings.

Shirt Waist Special.

We have divided our entire stock of Colored Shirt Waists in Percales, Ginghams, Madras, Lawns, Dimities, etc., stripes, plaids, checks and plain colors, worth from \$1.00 to \$5.00, into two lots—choice.

49c. & 75c.

Bargain Table No. 1. 5-inch All-silk Double-faced Silk Ribbed, cord edge in white, cream, mauve, light blue, etc., 10c. value. 45c.

Bargain Table No. 2. Muslin Chemises, corded band, 38c. quality—the material would cost more... 25c.

Bargain Table No. 3. Muslin Chemises, yokes of embroidery and insertings, 75c. quality... 34c.

Bargain Table No. 4. \$2.00 Cover Bicycle Skirts, made up with deep hem, attached, lay seam and pockets. While they last at... 89c.

Bargain Table No. 5. Lot of All-over Lace, in Point Venise, Point Lierre, oriental, white, cream and better color for... \$1.38

Bargain Table No. 6. 25c. Val. Laces and Insertings, in white and black, various widths—large assortment of patterns—dozen... 19c.

Bargain Table No. 7. 50c. spools of Baby Ribbons, 50-yard spools in white, cream, black and all colors. Worth 75c. Only—spool... 55c.

Bargain Table No. 8. 4 1/2-inch wide All-silk Double-faced Satin Ribbons, in all popular shades and black, 40c. quality. At yard... 25c.

Bargain Table No. 9. 25c. boxes of Stationery, 50 envelopes, paper, 40 envelopes—10 for... 13c.

Bargain Table No. 10. \$2.00 Christy Shape Bicycle Saddles—for... \$1.19

50c. Corbin Bicycle Bells—for... 16c.

After you've looked at our "Bargain Table" offerings—take the elevator to 3d floor to our Housefurnishing Department. Thousands of every-day needs are spread before you at such ridiculously low prices that you cannot resist buying.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM SODA, 5c. Center aisle—front.

Bon Marche, 314 to 318 Seventh.

Beveridge's, 1215 F St.

Our Annual Bargain Sale of Cut Glass.

One of the most interesting events of the year here—when beautiful Rich Cut Glass is sold for about 1/4—and in many cases less than 1/4—of the true worth. The sale started this morning. Already many bargains are gone. These prices give but a hint of the many great values we are offering.

1/2 doz. TUMBLERS—were \$10 d.s. \$6.00
1/2 doz. TUMBLERS—were \$18 doz. \$10.00
1/2 doz. TUMBLERS—were \$25 doz. \$12.00
2 doz. Strawberry, Diamond and Fan TUMBLERS—were \$15 doz. \$8.00

\$3.50 PLATES, each... \$2.25

\$4.50 WATER BOTTLE... \$3.00

\$6.75 WATER BOTTLE... \$3.50

\$6.00 BOWLS... \$4.50